

VCU MAGAZINE

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Cover: MCV West Hospital is being spotlighted in an exhibit, "Art Deco in Richmond," this month at VCU's Anderson Gallery. For the story about MCV's deco style landmarks, please turn to page 8. Illustration by Rob Sprouse '76 for University Graphics, Department of Communication Arts and Design.

Credits: Illustrations by Nashir Pirani, 2; Rob Sprouse, 8-9; Dewey Stewart, 19—design; Barbara Offutt, 19—art work; all of University Graphics, Department of Communication Arts and Design, Virginia Commonwealth University. Additional illustrations by Carolyn Scruggs, 16, and W.M. Scribner, 17. Photographs by Bob Strong, 9-11; Marlan Globerson, 12-15; Bill Via, 17; David White, 21-23; Richmond Newspapers, 4

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THE PRICE OF THINKING



A consumer's guide to trading for a smaller car

Bigger is no longer better. That is the heretical conclusion reached in Detroit by automotive executives who have spent a lifetime promoting the ideal of "stepping up." Almost from its very beginnings, the automobile industry has persuaded its customers that larger size meant more luxury and that an individual's worth could be measured by the type of car he drove. But the harsh realities of inflation, rising gasoline prices, and growing competition from foreign small car makers have forced the nation's largest automobile manufacturer, General Motors, to shift gears.

In October GM introduced the Chevette, a domestically built minicar designed to get thirty miles to the gallon and costing just under \$3,000. Caught off guard, Ford, Chrysler, and American Motors are scrambling to introduce minicars of their own. And by 1980, if current predictions hold true, the entire automobile industry will have an entirely new look. Not only will the auto makers introduce new small cars to their lines, but they also are expected to trim down the size of existing models and improve fuel consumption. No doubt then, the new Chevette is but a forebear of the stripped-down world to come.

Whether Detroit will be successful in making a sizable dent in the imported car market remains to be seen, but the fact remains that more and more consumers are trading their gas-guzzling big cars for smaller, more economical vehicles.

But trading down to a smaller car does not necessarily result in an overall saving. In fact, a gas-thirsty standard car, if kept long enough, may prove to be more economical than buying a small car. This is the conclusion reached by Dr. George E. Hoffer, a transportation specialist and an associate professor of economics in the School of Business at Virginia Commonwealth University. With the help of his colleague, A. James Wynne, a computer expert and an instructor in information systems, Hoffer has developed a method, adapted on the following pages by *VCU Magazine*, by which big-car owners can calculate the price of thinking small. An earlier version of this plan was published in *Money* magazine in July, 1974. Hoffer and Wynne later updated it for the Governor's Council on Consumer Education and have again revised it for *VCU Magazine*.

By analyzing gasoline costs, depreciation rates, and maintenance charges, consumers using the Hoffer-Wynne formula can now compare the cost of keeping their present standard-size car with that of buying a new

small car. In general, the computations show that trading a big car for a small car is not a wise investment unless truly significant gasoline savings can be achieved. The clincher is the depreciation of the new car.

For example, suppose you own a 1972 standard-size car for which you paid \$4,200 when it was new, and which, were it not for rising operating costs, you would be content to drive for another two years. But now you're thinking about trading it for a new small car that costs \$3,500. Say you drive an average number of miles each year, about 12,000, and that your present car gets 15 mpg. Using the Hoffer-Wynne formula, leaving out gasoline but including depreciation, maintenance, and insurance, you would be ahead \$408 for the two years by keeping the big car. Even figuring the price of gas at 60 cents a gallon, the new car would have to average at least 27 mpg to begin to offset that advantage.

As a general rule, you are better off trading a recent model than an older car. "The key is that a new car has its depreciation ahead of it," explains Hoffer, "whereas the older car has already suffered its depreciation. Therefore, you have to save an awful lot on gas to make up for the depreciation of the new car."

Hoffer has other useful advice for would-be car buyers. He cautions consumers against buying a car at the close of the model year. He says that "Unless the car you're trading is at least five years old, you loose money by buying a tail-end-of-the-model-year car rather than buying a comparable new car. Values go by model years, and the car bought at the end of the model year has already depreciated one year." He points out, however, that year-end close-outs are good buys for those who are trading a car that is at least five years old and who don't care about the latest in styling.

While the Hoffer-Wynne method is certainly useful to those trading down to either a new or a used small car, the results are purely in terms of dollars and cents. "We don't make any attempt to quantify subjective things such as safety, dependability, and the enjoyment one gets from owning a new car," explains Hoffer. "We have taken into consideration the difference in maintenance and so forth, but the hassel of having to maintain an old car more is not taken into consideration." Nevertheless, dollar-conscious consumers at last have a useful method of determining whether or not a new small car would actually save them money over their present standard-size car.

1. Estimate your gasoline costs

YOUR PRESENT CAR

Estimate the number of years you will keep your present car if you do *not* trade now.

_____ years

Multiply by the miles you drive in a year to get the total mileage you will drive if you keep your present car.

_____ total
mileage

Divide by the miles per gallon your car gets to find out how many gallons of gas you will use if you keep your present car.

_____ total
gallons

Multiply by the price you expect to pay for gas. The answer is the amount you can expect to spend for gas if you keep your present car.

_____ total gas
bill

Enter this figure in Final Accounting box **A**

New Small Car

Divide the "total mileage" figure obtained in the column at left by the miles per gallon you expect from a small car.

_____ total
gallons

Multiply by the price you expect to pay for gas (use the same price as in the example at left). The answer is the amount you can expect to spend for gas if you buy the small car.

_____ total gas
bill

Enter this figure at **B** in Final Accounting box.



2. Figure out the depreciation

At varying rates, every auto loses a certain amount of its value each year. To figure out the difference in the depreciation between your full-size model and a new small car, find the figure under the original cost heading in the standard-car table that most closely corresponds to the cash or financed price you paid for your present car. (Exclude the cost of unusual options). Move along the price row until you come to the column that gives the present age of your car. This figure approximates the current worth of your car. Estimate how long you will keep the car if you do not trade now, and move that many years along the price row. Subtract this amount from the car's current value. Enter the difference at **C** in the Final Accounting box.

Now refer to the small-car table. Find the approximate price you expect to pay for a new small car. Move along the line to the column that shows the number of years that you

would keep your old car if you do not trade. This figure shows approximately what the small car would be worth at the end of that time. Subtract this from the new price. Enter the result at **D**.

The rates in the standard-car table are based on a four-door Chevrolet Impala with air conditioning, including a \$100 freight charge and a 15 percent dealer discount. The small-car table is based on a four-door Chevrolet Nova sedan, including a \$100 freight charge and a 10 percent dealer discount. Finance terms are one-third down, 36 months to pay at a 10½ percent annual rate. All finance charges are charged against the first year of ownership. While the tables were constructed using Impala and Nova depreciation rates over the past seven model years, similar rates of depreciation can be expected with other makes. The tables reflect depreciation rates as of the 1975 model year.

DEPRECIATION TABLE

STANDARD	NEW	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	6 YEARS	7 YEARS	8 YEARS	9 YEARS	10 YEARS
		OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD
CASH PRICE	\$3,000	\$2,096	\$1,598	\$1,271	\$1,014	\$ 722	\$ 550	\$361	\$223	\$103	\$100
FINANCED PRICE	3,360										
CASH PRICE	3,500	2,446	1,864	1,483	1,183	842	641	421	261	120	100
FINANCED PRICE	3,920										
CASH PRICE	4,000	2,795	2,131	1,695	1,352	962	733	481	298	137	100
FINANCED PRICE	4,480										
CASH PRICE	4,500	3,144	2,397	1,907	1,521	1,082	825	541	335	155	103
FINANCED PRICE	5,040										
CASH PRICE	5,000	3,494	2,663	2,119	1,690	1,203	916	601	372	172	115
FINANCED PRICE	5,600										
CASH PRICE	5,500	3,843	2,930	2,331	1,859	1,323	1,008	662	410	189	126
FINANCED PRICE	6,160										

DEPRECIATION TABLE

SMALL	NEW	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	6 YEARS	7 YEARS	8 YEARS	9 YEARS	10 YEARS
		OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD	OLD
CASH PRICE	\$3,000	\$2,171	\$1,809	\$1,470	\$1,176	\$ 950	\$ 701	\$ 497	\$ 362	\$ 249	\$ 158
FINANCED PRICE	3,360										
CASH PRICE	3,250	2,352	1,960	1,592	1,274	1,029	759	539	392	269	171
FINANCED PRICE	3,640										
CASH PRICE	3,500	2,532	2,110	1,715	1,372	1,108	818	580	422	290	185
FINANCED PRICE	3,920										
CASH PRICE	3,750	2,713	2,261	1,837	1,470	1,187	876	622	452	311	198
FINANCED PRICE	4,200										
CASH PRICE	4,000	2,894	2,412	1,960	1,568	1,266	935	663	482	332	211
FINANCED PRICE	4,480										
CASH PRICE	4,250	3,075	2,563	2,082	1,666	1,345	993	705	513	352	224
FINANCED PRICE	4,760										

3. Adjust for above- or below-average mileage

If you drive between 10,000 and 15,000 miles per year, enter zero at **E** and **F**, and go to the next section.

While all autos depreciate, those driven heavily lose value quicker, while those driven less than average tend to depreciate slower. For ease of computation, the figures reflecting a bonus value for low-mileage autos are stated as positive numbers. In the Final Accounting box these figures will be deducted from depreciation; by contrast, penalties for high-mileage autos are added to the depreciation.

In the standard-car table, first find the row that corresponds to the present age of your car. Move across to the column showing its current mileage. This is your present mileage-adjustment figure. Next, repeat this procedure, using the lines showing the age and mileage at which you might trade your present car if you don't do it now.

First, if the present mileage factor is positive, but the future adjustment factor is negative, add the two numbers

together and enter the result at **E** as a positive number.

Second, if the present mileage factor is negative and the future adjustment factor is a smaller negative, subtract the future from the present and enter as a positive number at **E**.

Third, if the present mileage factor is positive and the future adjustment factor is a smaller positive, then subtract the future from the present and enter as a positive number at **E**. Fourth, if the present mileage factor is positive and the future adjustment factor is a larger positive, subtract the present from the future and enter as a negative number at **E**.

Finally, using the small-car table, select the "years old" row corresponding to the number of years you would keep your present car if you should decide not to trade it. Move across to the total miles you would expect to drive the small car during that period. Take this number, reverse the sign, and enter the result at **F**.

MILEAGE ADJUSTMENT TABLE

mileage in thousands

STANDARD	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	
MODEL YEARS OLD	1	75	-25	-100	-175	-250	-325	-400	-475	-550	-650	-750	-850	-950	-1025	-1100	-1175	-1225
	2	250	175	100	-25	-100	-175	-250	-325	-400	-450	-550	-650	-750	-825	-900	-975	-1075
	3	375	300	225	150	100	-25	-100	-175	-250	-275	-350	-425	-525	-625	-700	-775	-875
	4	525	450	375	300	225	150	100	-50	-125	-150	-225	-300	-375	-475	-550	-650	-725
	5	625	550	475	400	325	250	175	125	100	-25	-75	-150	-225	-300	-375	-475	-500
	6	700	625	550	475	400	325	250	175	50	0	0	-25	-50	-100	-125	-175	-20
	7	625	550	475	400	325	250	175	125	0	0	0	0	-25	-50	-100	-125	-150
	8	525	450	375	300	225	150	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	-25	-50	-75	-100
	9	375	300	225	150	100	75	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	-50	-50
	10	250	200	125	100	75	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MILEAGE ADJUSTMENT TABLE

mileage in thousands

SMALL	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	
MODEL YEARS OLD	1	50	-25	-75	-125	-175	-225	-275	-325	-400	-475	-550	-625	-700	-750	-825	-900	-950
	2	175	125	75	-25	-75	-125	-175	-225	-275	-325	-400	-475	-550	-625	-700	-750	-825
	3	275	225	175	125	75	-25	-75	-125	-175	-200	-250	-300	-375	-450	-500	-575	-650
	4	375	325	275	225	175	125	75	-50	-75	-100	-150	-200	-250	-325	-375	-450	-525
	5	450	400	350	300	250	200	150	100	0	-25	-50	-100	-150	-200	-250	-325	-375
	6	475	425	375	325	275	225	175	125	75	0	0	-25	-50	-75	-100	-150	-175
	7	450	400	350	300	250	200	150	100	0	0	0	0	-25	-50	-75	-100	-125
	8	375	325	275	225	175	125	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	-25	-50	-75	-100
	9	275	225	175	125	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	-50	-50
	10	175	125	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. Allow for the savings in operating a small car

This table is based on an April, 1974, study by the Federal Highway Administration which found that a small car costs less per mile to maintain, repair, and insure than a full-size one—4.03 cents per mile for a subcompact and 4.39 cents for a compact, compared with a 5.1 cents for a big car. To determine how much you could save by driving a compact, find the column headed by the number of miles you expect to drive your present car in the future if you do

not trade it now. The amount below the mileage figure tells how much you would save by driving a compact during that same period. Enter it at **G**. For a subcompact, increase the amount in the table by 50 percent. Because this saving is subtracted from costs in the Final Accounting box, it should be entered as a *minus* number. The cost per mile includes repairs, maintenance, and insurance (\$50,000 liability, full comprehensive, and \$100-deductible collision coverage).

MAINTENANCE SAVINGS TABLE

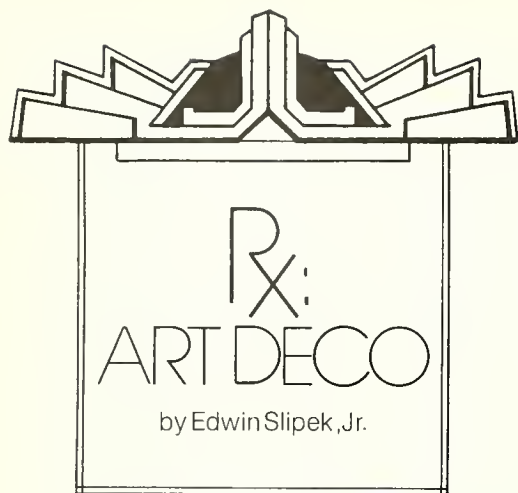
mileage in thousands

SMALL	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99
SAVINGS	\$129	\$166	\$203	\$240	\$277	\$314	\$351	\$388	\$425	\$462	\$499	\$536	\$573	\$610	\$647	\$684	\$721

5. The final accounting

YOUR PRESENT CAR		SMALL COMPACT CAR	
A. _____	Gasoline Costs	_____	B.
C. _____	Depreciation	_____	D.
E. _____	Mileage Adjustment	_____	F.
	Savings on Maintenance and Insurance	_____	G.
H. _____	TOTAL COSTS	=====	I.

The bottom line compares the cost of keeping your present car with buying and running a small car for the same period. If **H** is less than **I**, consider keeping your present car.



It was raining on the morning of October 13, 1938. Undaunted, Richmond Mayor Fulmer Bright led a party of reporters to the northeast corner of Twelfth and Broad streets. On that site then-President William T. Sanger was determined to build a new teaching hospital for the Medical College of Virginia.

The mayor had other ideas. While Sanger was vacationing in Europe with his family, Bright had proposed an ordinance to the city council to block construction of the hospital at the corner of Twelfth and Broad. Instead, Bright wanted the eighteen-story structure placed smack in the middle of the block directly west (now the site of Sanger Hall). Landscaping and open space, he argued, could offset the massive building and tie in with a proposed new civic center to be located on the north side of Broad Street.

Bright cringed at the possibility of wedging the new structure between Broad Street and the recently completed outpatient clinic at Twelfth and Marshall streets. "It would be a mistake that can never be rectified to erect an eighteen-story hospital in front of the beautiful \$600,000 clinic building. We are planning for the next 100 years," Bright told reporters.

Sanger won out.

To qualify for nearly \$1 million that had been allocated by the federal Public Works Administration (PWA), predecessor of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the hospital had to be completed within a year of the announcement of the grant.

President Roosevelt had not established the PWA to satisfy the dreams and aspirations of local politicians and planners who would have tied up plans for months at the conference table and drawing board. The aim of the program was to get men on the job immediately.

Today, thirty-seven years later, MCV West Hospital, as it joins the A.D. Williams Memorial Clinic, has

proved not to be the "mistake" that Mayor Bright feared. Coupled with Hutton Hall at 1200 East Marshall Street, the hospital and the outpatient clinic form a handsome ensemble of depression-style public architecture. When built they were considered the latest in contemporary architecture. To the 1970s they are known as examples of art deco.

Art deco, the 1920s-1930s style, or the *moderne* influence in Richmond buildings currently is being spotlighted in an exhibition, "Art Deco in Richmond," which runs through December 11 at VCU's Anderson Gallery at 907½ West Franklin Street.

The term *art deco* is derived from the 1925 exhibition, *L'Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes*. When it opened in Paris, it created a sensation among designers, architects, and the general public by breaking with the Victorian past and celebrating the machine-age twentieth century. Advances in communications, technology, and travel had made Americans more cosmopolitan after the First World War. The Western world enjoyed the luxury of becoming thoroughly modern.

Art deco allowed the elitism of abstract art—cubism and futurism and a fascination with works from primitive cultures—to combine with the new technology into an imagery which the man on the street could appreciate. The gamut of design, from consumer goods to monumental architecture, took on deco motifs. Characteristic of art deco was hard-edge geometric design and totality of design in the finished product.

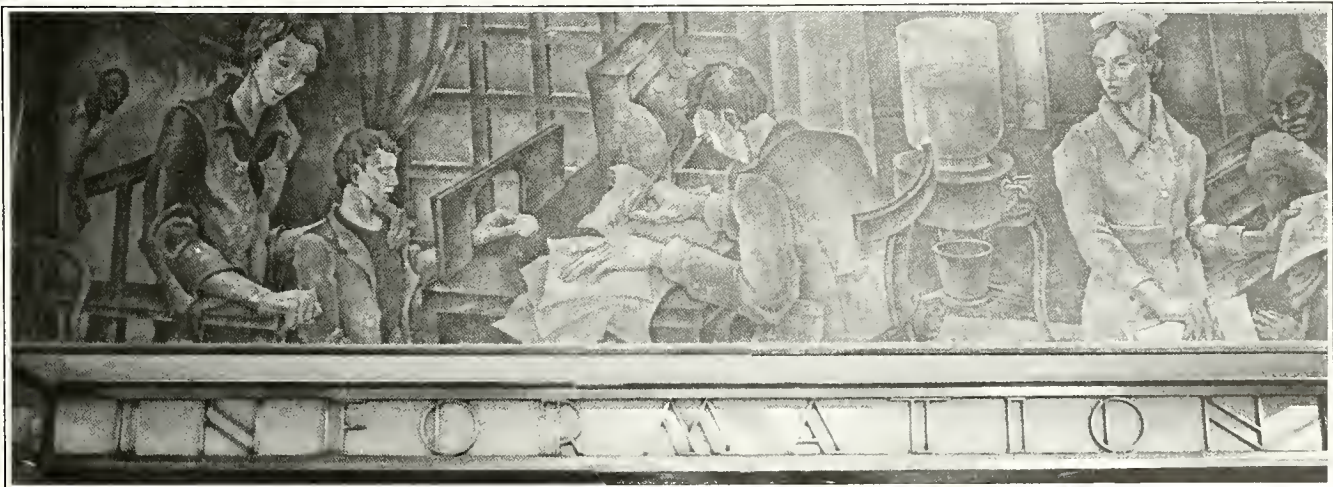
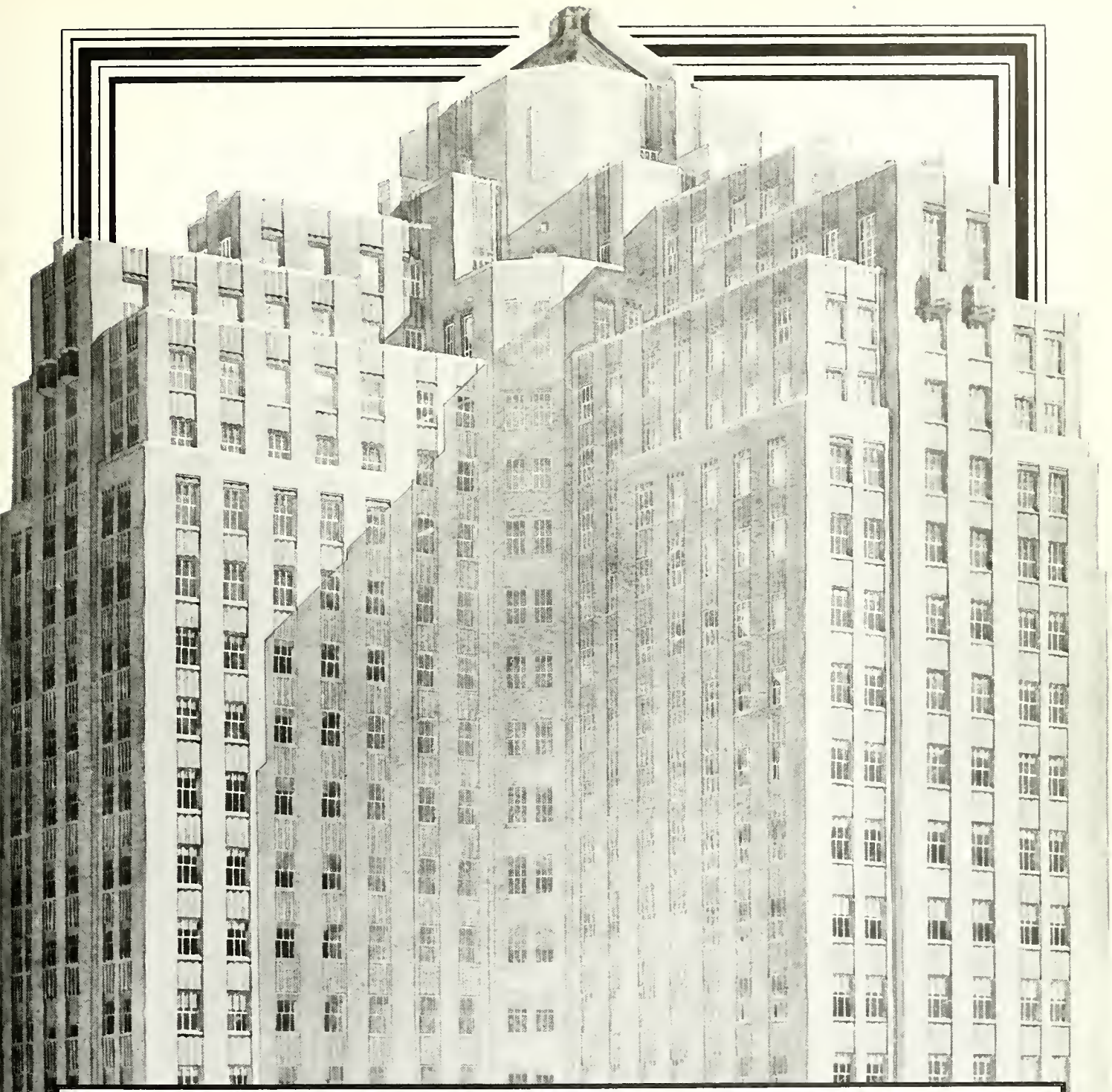
James R. Breed, an architect with the Richmond firm of Baskervill and Son, understood the spirit of the style. In designing the MCV West Hospital he continued the exterior scheme which he had employed some years earlier on the adjoining outpatient clinic—zigurat setbacks, the most popular architectural theme of the time.

Recent discoveries of ancient Mayan architecture in Mexico's Yucatan, a growing fascination with the crafts of the American Indians, and the discovery in 1923 of Tutankhamen's tomb in Egypt had given U.S. architects a fresh, yet soundly traditional, base on which to model their buildings.

A 1916 zoning ordinance requiring stepped setbacks to allow light and air

Architect's rendering for MCV West Hospital

Below, Mural above the information sign in A.D. Williams Memorial Clinic



INFORMATION

to reach the sidewalks was instituted in New York City. This influenced the design of high-rise structures all across the nation.

Flanked against the eighteen-story, stepped hospital building, the stepped outpatient clinic building adds to the illusion that the architect might have had the staggered group of pyramids at Chichen Itza, Mexico, in the back of his mind as he sat at his drawing board.

While the lines of Hunton Hall, also designed by the Baskervill firm, are far more conservative than those of its neighbors across Marshall Street, its ziggurated entrance staircase combining glass bricks and sandstone with the red brick facing of the building performs bravura deco.

But whereas the entry to Hunton Hall appears to be tacked onto the building, Breed's designs for the clinic and hospital epitomize the best of deco. In the latter two buildings he achieves an integration of decor, structure, and function that would disappear entirely in post-World War II architecture. This was also the contribution of deco to architecture—although modern in spirit and construction, it was the last time that designers, craftsmen, and architects combined forces for the total design of a structure.

Limited funds and the lack of skilled craftsmen forced Breed to be largely his own designer for his own MCV architecture. He succeeded.

The simple geometric forms of the cast-iron fence that surrounds the clinic and hospital are carried into the building through the hardware of the outer doors. The motif is carried further with the multicolored terrazzo coloring of the floors in the central lobby of the hospital. Brass mailboxes sport highly deco-stylized American eagles in rich relief. Handsome deco sans serif letters spell out *Information* near the Marshall Street entrance to the clinic. Overhead, a series of cubist but literal murals by Richmond artist George Murrill fill horizontal panels.

But perhaps the most striking aspect of Breed's design is the massive bronze screen that is set above the Broad Street entrance to the hospital. Eight great men of medicine ranging from Hippocrates to Joseph Lister are depicted in the geometric vernacular of 1930s design.

Although those who grew up with deco now often consider it false, camp, kitsch, or just plain ugly, it is being rediscovered by a younger generation that delights in its originality, infinite design possibilities, and attention to minute detail that is seldom realized in post-World War II architecture—the architecture of *their* own era.

MCV West Hospital and A.D.

Williams Memorial Clinic, however, should not by any measure be considered tasteless or false. The hospital is a structure well suited to its site—despite what Mayor Bright believed thirty-seven years ago. Its bulk of brick is massed in near perfection in proportion to its height. Both buildings will survive the current art deco craze and continue to serve the city as the sleepers of outstanding and landmark architecture in downtown Richmond.

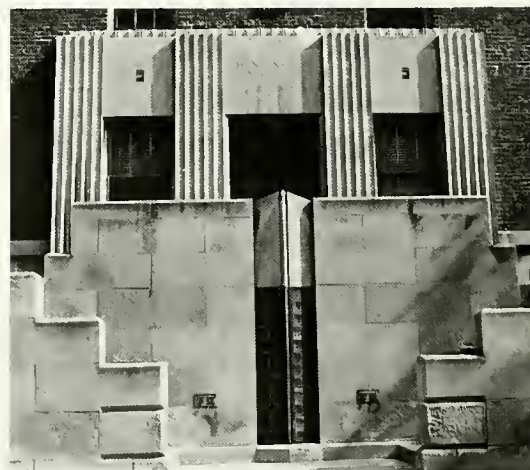
Edwin Slipek, Jr., is guest curator for the "Art Deco in Richmond" exhibit at the Anderson Gallery. A Richmond native and a 1974 graduate in art history, Eddie is the former art and architecture critic for the Richmond Mercury. He now works as a free-lance writer.



Interior of entrance to A.D. Williams Memorial Clinic

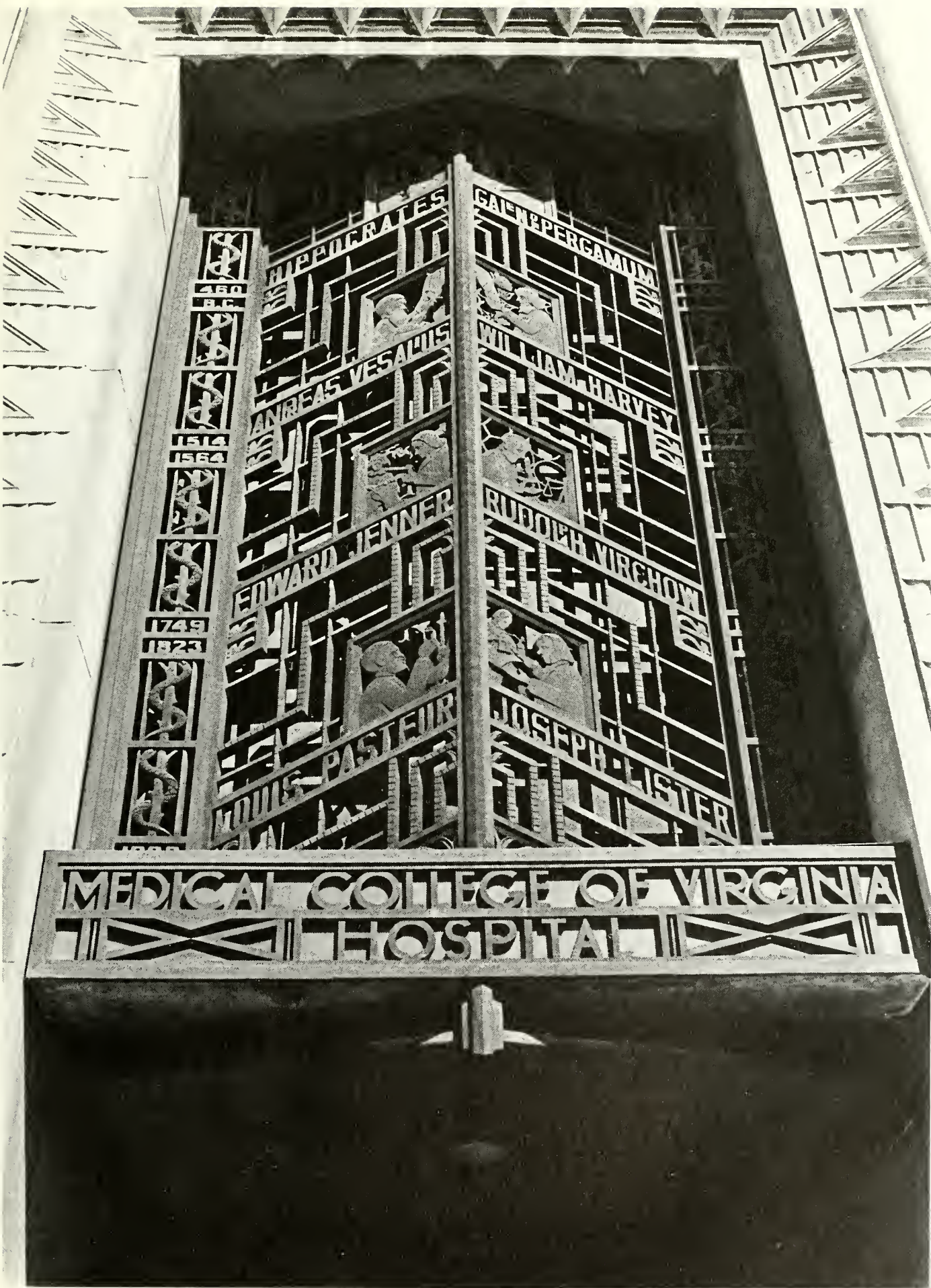


Stylized American eagle on mailbox in MCV West Hospital lobby



Entrance to Hunton Hall

Right, Bronze screen above the Broad Street entrance to MCV West Hospital



A night in the emergency room

Unhooking the stethoscope that dangled loosely from his neck, Dr. Terry Globerson ambled over to the refrigerator that stood in one corner of the emergency room and opened the door. He shoved the stethoscope into the pocket of his jacket and reached for a carton of milk. He poured a cupful and took a long swallow. This was his first break since coming on duty some eleven hours earlier.

Since checking in a little before 6:00 P.M., Dr. Globerson had mended a woman knifed in an attack, performed a cardiac massage on a gunshot victim, sutured minor lacerations on several hands and feet, and listened to various complaints of dizziness, shortness of breath, and severe headaches. At last he could relax for a moment. All of the patients who had crowded the small waiting area earlier had either been treated and released or admitted to the hospital.

"There is almost always a backlog of at least a couple of patients," remarked Dr. Globerson, looking around the empty waiting area of the emergency room at MCV West Hospital. "On a Friday or a Saturday night there is usually a backup of at least ten patients in the surgical ER. Of course, any real emergencies—like those with gunshot wounds to the chest or those with severe injuries from an automobile accident—get treated first, while those who have a sprained ankle or a cut on their finger sit and wait."

On weekends, the busiest times, the emergency room is sometimes referred to as "the knife-and-gun club" by those who tend the wounded. "You see a lot of violence," acknowledged Dr. Globerson, one of twelve interns to rotate eight-, ten-, and fourteen-hour shifts to provide twenty-four hour emergency room service.

Even though crisis and tragedy are all part of the daily routine of the emergency room physician, Dr. Globerson explained that the doctors are "not always making life-or-death decisions, mainly because 90 percent of the patients seen in the emergency room are not in life-or-death situations.

"Although it shouldn't, the

emergency room really functions as a walk-in clinic. People come in with a headache, and you ask them, 'How long have you had the headache?' and they answer, 'Two or three years.' Yet, at that particular moment they consider it an emergency and come in at three in the morning. Headaches, twisted ankles, things like that aren't emergencies. They're not life-or-death situations, but they are what we see mostly," elaborated the twenty-five-year-old intern.

While the public's demand for the instant remedy has turned emergency rooms across the country into primary care facilities, officials at MCV are attempting to improve emergency services by renovating the hospital's two major emergency rooms—the surgical ER and the medical ER. Already completed is the renovation of the medical emergency room, which is called upon to treat a variety of ills ranging from heart attacks to sore throats.

According to Dr. Michael Pears, director of the medical ER, an estimated 65 percent of the 27,000 cases seen yearly in the MCV medical emergency room are not true emergencies. Some of these patients, he observed, could be treated within hours or days rather than minutes.

Patients entering the new medical ER are now screened for severity of their condition. Those not suffering from true emergencies are ushered to a suite of eight examination and treatment rooms attended by an assigned staff. Real emergencies go to a seventeen-bed area equipped with resuscitation and monitoring devices. Not only is the new system designed to improve emergency care but also to speed up treatment of nonemergency patients.

In addition to the medical and surgical ER's, MCV has three other emergency rooms specializing in the treatment of burns, children, and expectant mothers. Each year MCV treats some 75,000 patients through its five emergency rooms.

More often than not, the first person to examine a patient visiting one of the ER's is an intern. If symptoms indicate

that the case is beyond his experience, the intern calls in a resident physician or a specialist. "Those coming in having severe chest pains or in a coma are usually seen by a resident right away," explained Dr. Globerson, who will spend two four-week tours of duty in the emergency room before completing his one-year internship at MCV.

Hours in the emergency room are long and hard. Interns normally are on duty as many as ninety hours a week, their shifts rotating between day and night. "For over half the week your biorhythms are messed up," stated Dr. Globerson. "You go home and go to bed at five in the morning and you wake up at four in the afternoon. You don't know whether to eat breakfast or dinner. And you go to work again at six o'clock."

In addition to their long hours and strenuous schedule, interns typically earn relatively low salaries. At MCV interns earn \$10,500 annually.

Money, however, was not a motivating factor in Dr. Globerson's decision to enter medicine. "You can make a lot more money and a lot faster in other fields," commented the young doctor. He explained that his liking the field academically and his humanitarian concern influenced his career choice.

Dr. Globerson represents a new breed of physician entering the health care field. He was among the first to graduate in three years from the Stritch School of Medicine at Loyola University in his native Chicago. Once he completes his internship, he plans to do his residency at MCV in internal medicine.

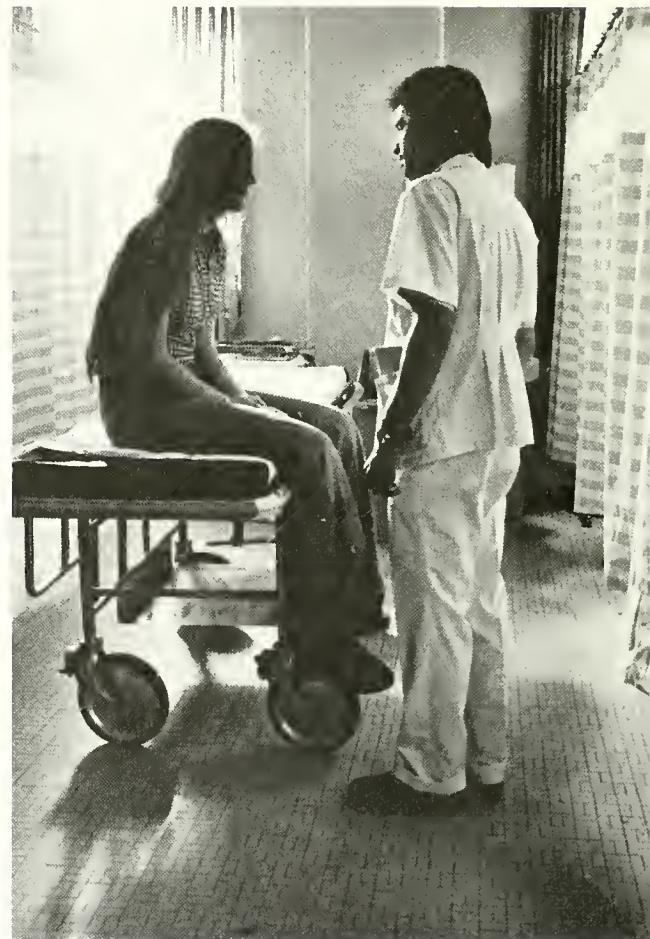
During one 6:00 P.M. to 8:00 A.M. shift in the surgical emergency room at MCV, Dr. Globerson's wife, Marlan, a professional free-lance photographer, accompanied her husband to record on film a typical fourteen-hour stand in the ER. Her photographs, which appear on these pages, give the first published glimpse of the drama that plays nightly behind the swinging doors of the MCV surgical emergency room.

6:00 P.M. Dr. Globerson checks in for the start of a typical night in the surgical emergency room at MCV West Hospital.



6:15 P.M. The evening begins with various complaints of headaches, dizziness, and shortness of breath.

7:05 P.M. A hospital employee holds a squirming youth as the doctor sutures a minor cut.



8:30 P.M. The emergency room staff performs a cardiac massage to restore the heartbeat of a gunshot victim.



11:05 P.M. The young intern consults the radiology department about a child's skull X rays.

12:32 A.M. Several more patients arrive with minor lacerations and receive sutures from Dr. Globerson's steady hands.

1:00 A.M. A specialist is called in to assist in diagnosing a patient's ailment.



2:06 A.M. "I hope you're through, Doctor," pleads the expression on the face of a baby boy.

7:00 A.M. Dr. Globerson treats his final patient—until 6:00 P.M. when he is again on call in the surgical ER.





Downtown Richmond could use a face lift. At least that is the opinion of a number of downtown businessmen and a group of students at Virginia Commonwealth University. Together they have come up with a proposed cosmetic face lift for several blocks in the central business district, an area some say is dying.

Last spring a subcommittee of Richmond's Downtown Development Commission asked VCU students for their help in making the city's retail area more attractive. Twenty students in the Departments of Interior Design and Communication Arts and Design volunteered for the Visual Improvement Project (V.I.P. 1975). Assisting them were eighteen Richmond architects, members of the American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Landscape Architects.

The volunteers were organized into six teams and were assigned blocks on Grace, Broad, and Marshall streets, between First and Fifth streets. Interviews were conducted with the shop owners and merchants in the target areas to determine the character of each establishment and its function. Interviewers also inquired about recent improvements to the properties, changes that were desired, and projections for future use. They also assessed the visual and structural conditions of each building. The students and the architects then went to work at their drawing boards. Six weeks later their designs were revealed to downtown merchants and shoppers.

According to Philip Meggs, chairman of the Department of Communication Arts and Design and coordinator for the design project, the aim of V.I.P. 1975 was to suggest inexpensive, short-term solutions for improving the appearance of the downtown area. "We're not suggesting major renovations, such as new buildings and the like. Rather, we're suggesting subtle changes involving

signs, painting, and landscaping that could make a really big difference in the appearance of downtown."

On paper, the students were able to show how the face of downtown Richmond could be improved. In place of the visual clutter on many buildings, the designers suggested replacing existing signs with ones that would be more legible and more appropriate to the individual firms. They also proposed repainting the facades in interesting colors and landscaping each block with trees, planters, and flower beds. Benches and informational kiosks could even be added for the convenience of shoppers.

"Richmond is in a position where it can reestablish its downtown area," stated Meggs. Among the area's distinctive features, Meggs lists its proximity to government offices, providing it with a "built-in clientele." Specialty shops and handsome old architecture are other features which he believes contribute to the area's uniqueness.

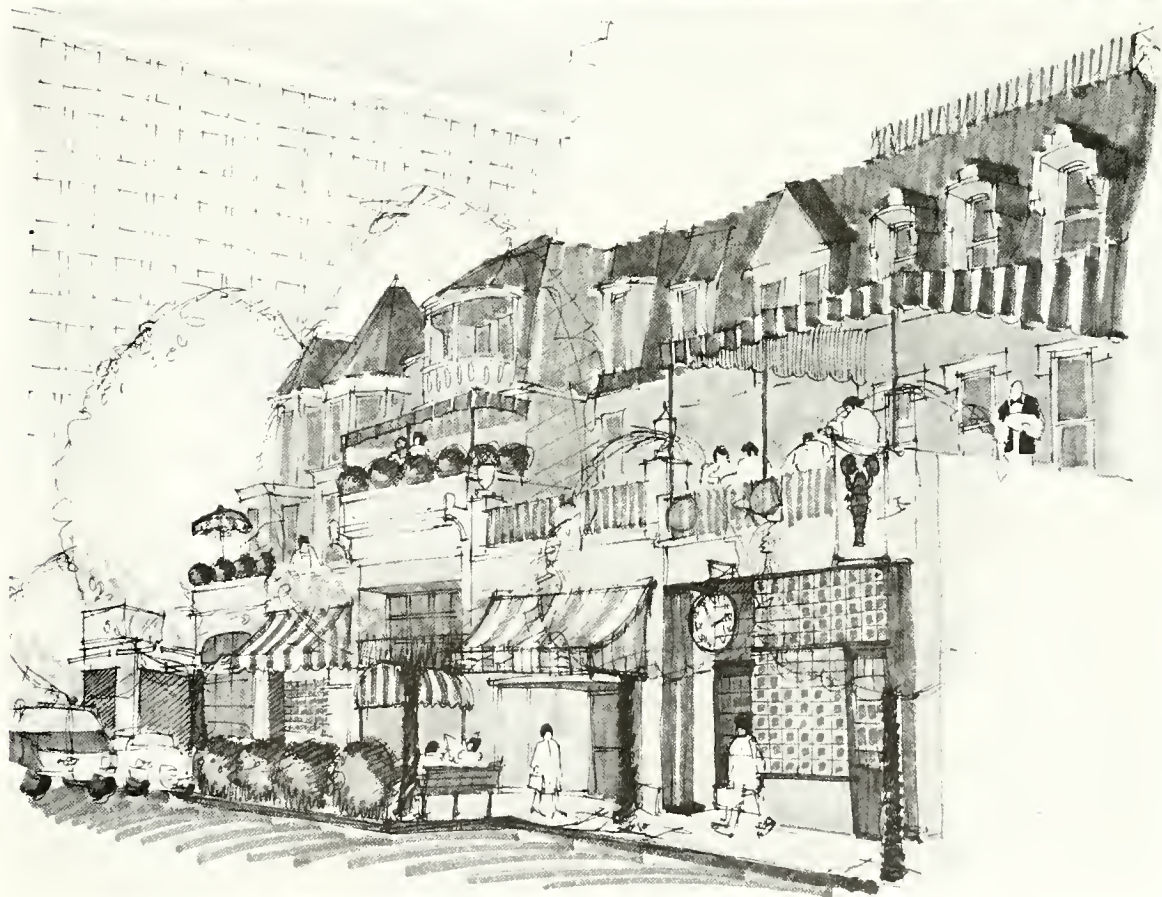
For Meggs, V.I.P. 1975 is only the start of what he hopes will be an ongoing project for creative VCU students. Already, many of the merchants—who ultimately will have to foot the bill for the improvements—have expressed enthusiasm for the design suggestions. Estimates on the cost of the improvements are being figured now. If the plans are implemented, the designs created by these student volunteers could go a long way toward reestablishing Richmond's downtown as an attractive shopping district.



V.I.P. 1975 volunteer completes sketch.

Right, The 200 block of East Grace Street as it is and an artist's concept of how the same block could be improved with landscaping, painting, awnings, and even a restaurant on a second-floor balcony.

A facelift for downtown



Depression: A curable illness

by James L. Mathis, M.D.

Mental depression is a serious and widely prevalent disorder of which the average person knows little or nothing. Even though it yields readily to treatment, it most often goes untreated. According to some authorities, fully two-thirds of all illnesses are emotional in origin—from the common cold to cancer.

As one might expect, family practitioners encounter and deal with depression more frequently than do other health care professionals, especially psychiatrists. In an effort to make practicing physicians in Virginia more aware of the variety of techniques available for treating depression and other forms of mental illness, members of the Department of Psychiatry in the School of Medicine conduct continuing education programs periodically in hospitals across the state. One authority on mental depression who frequently lectures to hospital staffs is Dr. James L. Mathis, professor and chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at MCV. He discusses depression—a curable illness—in the article that follows.

"Now death to me is like health to the sick, like the smell of a lotus, like the wish of a man to see his house after years of captivity." No one reading this poignant expression can fail to recognize that it comes from a very despondent person. These words from an ancient Egyptian papyrus probably represent the first recording of the feelings of a depressed individual who yearned for death. Much later, about 1,800 years ago, Plutarch described the deepest form of depression in much greater and more vivid detail when he wrote:

He looks on himself as a man whom the gods hate and pursue with their anger. A far worse lot is before him; he dares not employ any means of averting or remedying the evil lest he be found fighting against the gods. The physician, the consoling friend, are driven away. Leave me, says the wretched man; me, the impious, the accursed, the hated of the gods, to suffer my punishment. He sits out of doors wrapped in sack cloth and

filthy rags. Ever and anon he rolls himself naked in the dirt confessing about this and that sin. He has eaten or drunk something wrong. He has gone some way or other which the Divine Being did not approve of. The festivals in honor of the gods give no pleasure to him but fill him rather with fear or fright.

Plutarch described the typical characteristics of an individual totally without hope. This obviously is depression of the worst sort, and fortunately, most people never experience the horrors described. Yet many of us, perhaps even most of us, have known feelings of despondency which for a period of time erased all joy from living and turned a once pleasant experience into a detestable chore.

The word *depression* refers to a lowering of mood. Sometimes the expression is used as a synonym for sadness or melancholy. When one speaks of being "blue" or "down in the dumps," he may be referring to a minor degree of depression. If an individual is deeply saddened by the death of a loved one, is that depression? What is the relationship of that feeling, which must come to all of us eventually, to the obvious illness which Plutarch described?

Depression is a maladaptive response to a loss. Everyone suffers losses and feels sadness, yet not everyone becomes depressed. It is difficult to differentiate depression from normal despondency and sadness in simple and clear terms. The normal reaction of grief can produce most of the signs and symptoms of true depression, but in general, grieving is limited to days or weeks. The reason for it appears obvious to outside observers, and the self-castigation and total loss of self-esteem as expressed in Plutarch's description is absent.

The degree of the loss has much to do with determining the response of the average person. For example, one would expect a mother who has lost a child (perhaps the greatest loss of all) to be more despondent than one who has lost a new watch. However, one's response may not necessarily relate to



its cause if he is prone to depression. The loss which leads to very severe depression may be so minor as to appear ludicrous to the outside observer. But, it is the private meaning of the loss to an individual that counts.

In addition to degree, two other factors are significant in determining a person's response to a loss. One is genetic. Today there is much evidence to indicate that a susceptibility to certain types of depression is inherited. Let me emphasize that one inherits *only* the susceptibility and not the condition. If the susceptibility is great, then even an imaginary loss may trigger a depression of mood, but in those with little or no inherited susceptibility, great losses may be easily tolerated.

A third factor of importance in determining a person's reaction to loss is his early life history. There is some evidence to show that those who have suffered frequent or severe losses early in life, such as the death of a parent, are more susceptible to depression as adults. It would appear, then, that a person with no family history of depression and with no undue losses in early childhood would be relatively immune to depression.

Psychotic depression simply refers to a condition in which an individual is so depressed that he loses the ability to test reality and to arrive at logical answers. Such would be the state of the individual in Plutarch's description. However, such is not the condition of most people who have depressive episodes; in fact, some people can be depressed without even being aware of it. Depression may manifest itself in physical symptoms such as headache, fatigue, muscular aches and pains, upset stomach, and such. This has been called "masked depression." It appears that those in this condition express their extreme discomfort in physical symptomatology which may allow them to avoid the misery of the mental syndrome.

Others may avoid feelings of depression by attempts at self-medication with alcohol and other drugs. Many researchers in the field think that the increase in the abuse of alcohol and other sedating drugs goes hand-in-hand with the increase in depressive illness over the past few years. Certainly, there is a relationship, even if its exact nature is not yet clear.

Most depressive episodes probably are moderate and self-limiting. If this is true, then it is very difficult for one to know when he should seek medical help or when he should encourage another to do so. But it is extremely important that one gets help when needed, for there are both psychological and medical tools which

may be of great benefit in relieving depression. It is equally true that depression is the main cause of suicide, and the prevention of this senseless and tragic outcome should concern all.

One of the best reasons for seeking help is the simple desire to feel better. Nevertheless, many people delay getting help because they know that many depressive episodes are self-limiting. It is much more obvious that help is necessary when the individual reaches a point of notable change in functioning or when there are other, physiological symptoms, such as loss of appetite, loss of weight, disturbed sleep patterns, chronic tiredness, and general loss of interest in living. These are unmistakable signs that something is wrong, and that something may be severe depression.

It is unfortunate that many people feel that being overtly depressed is a sign of weakness. Friends and neighbors may unwittingly support this notion by giving well-meant advice and encouragement which a depressed person cannot follow no matter how hard he tries. Attempts to cheer him up frequently make him worse. The "cheering" attempts may add to his sense of guilt and failure as he compares himself to those around him. All the world looks negative to him, and he automatically knows that nothing he might do will turn out well. He either does nothing, or he insures failure by some half-hearted, ill-conceived action.

How could it be otherwise when the brain chemistry (and all thought and action depend upon it) is malfunctioning? Even though not all of the answers are known, we do know that many individuals suffering from certain types of depression are deficient in specific neurochemicals which are essential for the transmission of nerve impulses in the brain. The nerve cells, which are necessary for normal activity and feeling, cannot function well without an adequate level of these chemicals. Treatment consists of identifying those types of depression which will respond and then using proper methods to increase the level of the deficient neurochemical in the brain. This may be done with drugs or with electrical stimulation of the brain, or both.

Realistic sadness or despondency is not as apt to respond to this type of treatment as is real depression. The same is true of mild depression, but fortunately, most mild depression is self-limiting or responds to psychotherapy without the use of drugs or other interventions.

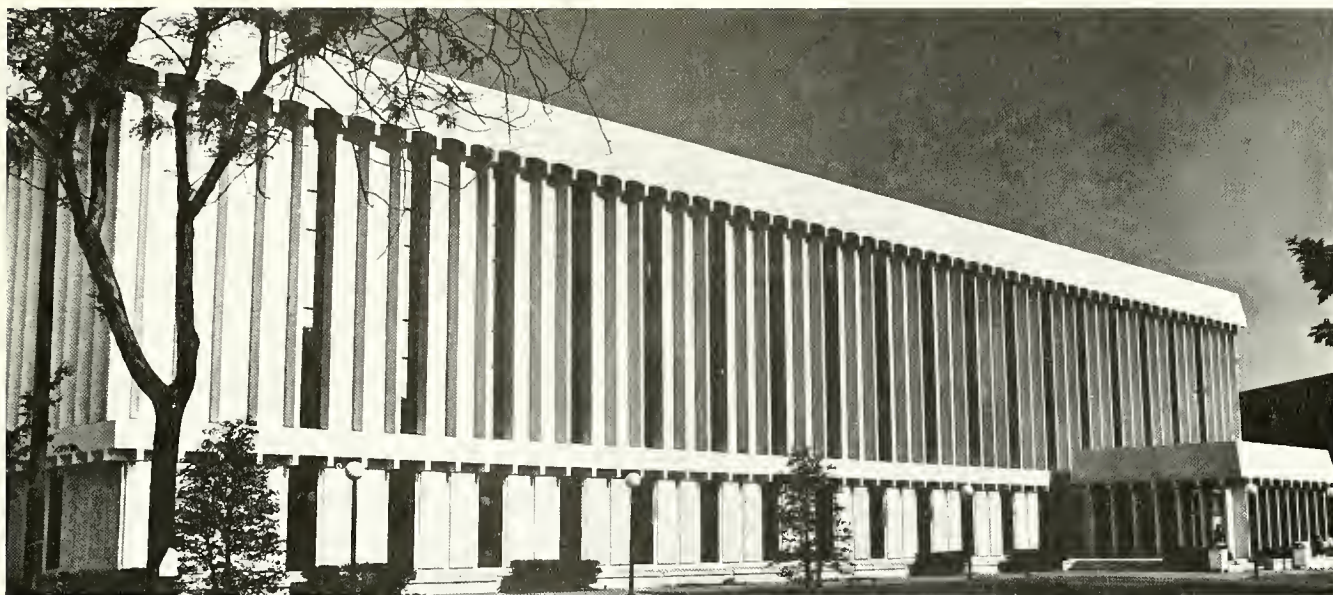
Depression is confined to no social class or economic level. It does tend to become more frequent with aging,

but then so do the losses which eventually come to all of us. Even when it occurs in youth, it by no means indicates a bleak future. As a young man, Abraham Lincoln was severely depressed and nonfunctional for many weeks; yet as president he was able to be a pillar of strength for many.

The seventies has been called "the age of depression." There are many possible reasons for the noted increase in clinical depression, drug abuse, alcoholism, and suicide, but no simple explanation suffices. One probable factor is the real and tangible concept of "future shock." We are asked to adjust to changes of major significance with a rapidity unknown to past generations. New and frightening terms and ideas may leave many vulnerable people feeling helpless and estranged. For example, ecological destruction, planet death, fuel exhaustion, and nuclear holocaust were unknown a short time ago. Now they are household words which give an aura of threat and apprehension to life with very little hope of intervention by the individual.

We said that loss is implicit in much of depression. If so, what has society lost? Perhaps it has lost a dream. The unstated but implied promise has been that prosperity, affluence, and the attendant material gains would produce happiness, peace, and security. We reached the utopian level; in fact, we went far beyond our wildest dreams. The Buck Rogers of yesterday became the reality of today. And yet, the hoped-for results from all our massive technological advancement did not come. We awoke rather suddenly to the fact that money and machines cannot solve the problems of the inner man, but rather that they may have complicated them.

In summary, depression and its accompanying ills are among the fastest growing afflictions of our society. Some very excellent research over the past two decades has given us many of the answers to the chemical changes occurring within the brain of the depressed person, and we are learning relatively safe and efficient ways of manipulating these changes back to normal. Our progress toward the prevention of depression is yet another story. Here we have had much less success, and we need much more research. Many medical centers and research laboratories, including those at the Medical College of Virginia, are busily looking at different facets of the problem. It will be a great advancement when we can accept depression as the curable illness it is, rather than as a sign of weakness and personal failure.



The three-story addition to James Branch Cabell Library was completed in early summer.

A library with room to grow

Although its growing collection is still considered *small*, VCU's Academic Division at last has a library facility worthy of a university. In April workmen completed construction on the three-story addition to the James Branch Cabell Library, giving students studying for spring semester exams a chance to use the expanded West Campus facilities. Three floors were opened during exam week, although the 140,000 circulating volumes were not moved to the expanded shelving areas until June.

The exterior of the building consists of precast forms of pebbled concrete, alternating with narrow strips of mirrorlike glass. By day, the windows reflect the surrounding campus scene—Sacred Heart Cathedral, the Hibbs Building, and the Victorian townhouses lining Park, Floyd, and Linden streets. At night the floor-to-ceiling windows are illuminated by the maze of fluorescent lights that pattern the ceilings.

Inside, the air-conditioned library is functional, spacious, and comfortable. There are lounge chairs and padded seats for 2,000 patrons who may choose to study at plastic-topped tables or in individual carrels. Pleasing color schemes—predominantly red and black, blue and green, and brown and gold—brighten the interior's three new floors. They were the suggestion of interior design consultant Joe Wilson, a 1974 graduate and former library staff member.

"For the first time the Academic Campus has a full-fledged library facility," states Gerard B. McCabe, director of university libraries. He proudly points out that with the new addition the Cabell Library is now capable of "supporting the type of student and faculty requirements for research and study typical of university libraries."

"We are able to provide an environment that will be conducive . . . to the student who needs just simply a place to study with only occasional access to library materials, for the graduate student who is researching for a thesis or a dissertation, and the faculty member who is engrossed in research or doing background reading in preparation for courses," says McCabe, head librarian since 1970.

That was the year the first construction phase of Cabell Library was completed, and the small collection, formerly housed in the Anderson Building (once a stable) was moved to its present location. Until construction began in 1973 on the second phase, the collection was housed in the basement and on the first floor of the building, a combined space of only 40,000 square feet. As enrollment grew, the library became overcrowded, not only with students, but also with stacks of new acquisitions—books, periodicals, and microforms. The addition, consisting of 130,000 square feet, cost approximately \$3 million and took two years to complete.



A computerized cataloging system is helping to improve library efficiency and reduce cataloging costs.



The dome of Sacred Heart Cathedral is reflected in the library's mirrored windows.



Periodicals and newspapers may be read on microfilm.

VCU now boasts certainly one of the largest library buildings in the state; the Cabell Library contains 4.8 acres of floor space. Its collection, however, is still small compared to other academic libraries in Virginia. While the University of Virginia claims over 2,000,000 volumes; Virginia Tech, 928,000; and William and Mary, 618,000; VCU's libraries rank a distant fourth. Although VCU has the largest student enrollment of any university in the commonwealth, its two libraries house a total of only 363,000 volumes—230,000 at the Cabell Library, serving the Academic Division, and 133,000 at the Tompkins-McCaw Library, which serves the Health Sciences Division. (Figures are as of July 1, 1975, and were supplied by the Virginia State Library.)

At present, the Academic Division library is deficient in a number of areas. The reason is to be found in rapid enrollment growth, fixed appropriations, and rising prices. However, some 2,500 titles are being added each month, and that figure is expected to increase. Funds have been requested for the 1976-1978 biennium which, if appropriated, should allow the adding of as many as 70,000 volumes each year of the biennium.

The institution's change from a professional institute to a university in 1968 placed heavy demands upon the library. No longer was it to support only a curriculum steeped in the social sciences; it had to provide services for an ever-expanding program in the fine

arts, liberal arts, humanities, and the social and physical sciences. At the same time prices for materials began to rise dramatically. Just within the past year the cost of books has increased 10 to 15 percent. (The average price for a library book today is \$15.) Periodical subscription prices are up 22 percent.

While rising prices have forced some academic libraries to cut back their periodical subscriptions, McCabe reports that VCU has been "increasing its subscription list modestly each year." His staff works judiciously with the faculty in selecting professional journals needed to support the curriculum without surpassing the budget.

The VCU library is faced not only with buying current works, but also with retrospective purchasing, that is, acquiring works basic for any research library. Just recently the library had to buy a fourteen-volume set of standard reference books in the sciences. The price was \$3,500.

To cope with the so-called "information explosion," twentieth-century technology has already altered the traditional concept of libraries as storehouses principally for hardbound books. Microfilm and microfiche (four-by-six-inch microfilm cards) are revolutionizing the manner in which books and documents are stored.

An increasingly large percentage of library acquisitions at VCU are microforms. Not only do they conserve space and cost less, but they are also

the only means of acquiring many items now out of print.

For example, VCU is a depository for selected U.S. government documents. These publications, issued by various governmental departments, cover a wide variety of subjects and include information on such things as committee hearings, departmental annual reports, and census materials. These documents are all stored in microform.

Otherwise rare materials, covering educational research, American civilization (from the discovery of the New World to the outbreak of World War I), and English literature (from *Beowulf* to the Restoration) are available on microfiche. Old newspapers, including the *New York Times* dating from 1851, can be read on microfilm readers.

Computer technology is also making it possible for libraries to share their holdings. Five Virginia libraries, including VCU, are now members of the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), which includes more than 100 other regional libraries. While SOLINET eventually plans to have its own computer data bank, it shares at present the computer base at the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), a non-profit corporation based in Columbus. Through its computerized system, OCLC can beam bibliographic information on some 1 million books and journals to some 500 member libraries in thirty states instantly.

Two computer terminals were in-



VCU is increasing its library holdings by acquiring rare materials in microform. Here, students read from microfiche readers.



Textbooks and teaching aids for the School of Education are housed in the University Curriculum Laboratory.

stalled in the VCU library's cataloging department in early June. By punching a series of numbers, letters, and symbols, library staff members can obtain information needed to catalog new library materials. Catalog cards are even printed by the computer in Columbus in the correct order for filing and mailed to VCU, thus saving time and money. The computerized system is expected to reduce cataloging costs at the university by one-third.

"The primary application of this computer system right now is shared cataloging," explains McCabe. "Later, we will use it for interlibrary loans with other libraries in Virginia." The interlibrary loan feature has obvious advantages; it will allow libraries to locate and share materials.

While acquiring books and periodicals is one problem, the library is also faced with the unfortunate, but necessary task of closely guarding the materials it stores on its open shelves. To protect its collection against theft, Cabell Library has installed the 3-M Tattle-Tape Security System. Every book and periodical in the library contains a concealed piece of thin, foil tape, virtually undetectable and difficult to remove. If a patron passes through the electronic-eye-guarded exit without first checking the item out at the circulation desk, an alarm sounds and the electric swing gate locks. Items that are checked out properly at the circulation desk are desensitized, permitting circulating materials to be taken from the building

without sounding the alarm. "No one leaves the library building now with concealed library books or periodicals without being apprehended," assures McCabe.

While the electronic system, hopefully, will discourage unauthorized removal of library materials, there are penalties for those who are caught. If the violator is a VCU student, then appropriate disciplinary action is taken by the dean of student life. If the person is not a student, a warrant is sworn out and he (or she) is taken to court. Upon conviction, the penalty typically is a \$25 fine and a thirty-day suspended sentence.

McCabe already is making plans to install additional electronic devices to improve library service and efficiency. He hopes to upgrade the current automatic circulation control system by adding a light pen scanner. If his proposal is approved, then each item in the library would have its own bar code, similar to those printed on food packages. As an item is checked out, the light pen scanner would pass over the bar code, storing information about the circulating item and the borrower's ID card number on a computer tape or disc. "We hope to have this system," says McCabe. "It could be accomplished within the next five years easily."

While technology pushes libraries into the twenty-first century, part of the past is being preserved in VCU's special collections section, now housed in well-guarded quarters on the Cabell Library's top floor. Among the rare books, manuscripts, and ar-

chives housed within this valued collection are first editions and papers by Richmond novelist James Branch Cabell, the Lynwood Giacomini collection of eighteenth century materials, and the archives of the Virginia Poetry Society.

Another special collection is housed in the University Curriculum Laboratory; it contains a variety of textbooks and teaching aids for students in the School of Education. The Audio-Visual Center, housed on the library's basement level, has some 800 films on file, as well as a fully-equipped television studio for use by students studying broadcast journalism in the mass communications department. The center also operates a cassette service for foreign language study.

The newly completed Cabell Library sits at the heart of the West Campus where it will preside over the educational process of present and future generations. Fortunately, its planners were farsighted enough to create a facility that can grow as VCU grows. According to McCabe, the present library could support a campus enrollment of 20,000 to 25,000 students. Although the present collection is growing, it's 363,000 volumes occupy only a small portion of the shelving planned eventually to accommodate 750,000 volumes. With additional shelves, the building itself could house 1.2 million volumes. Surely, future VCU students can look forward to a collection the breadth and scope of which will complement the university's educational program.

Did you know...

Temple to be inaugurated

T. Edward Temple will be inaugurated as the second president of Virginia Commonwealth University in ceremonies at 10:30 A.M. on December 4 in the Richmond Mosque.

Inaugural festivities actually begin on the evening of December 3 with alumni hosting a special performance at the Virginia Museum Theater in honor of President and Mrs. Temple. Alumni purchasing tickets will see a preopening performance of Carson McCullers's *A Member of the Wedding* by the museum theater cast. The event is being sponsored by the VCU Alumni Activities Office and the various alumni associations.

The Mosque ceremonies will be highlighted by an address by President Temple and remarks by Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. A luncheon for invited guests will follow. A reception for the president will be held December 4 at 7:00 P.M. in the Larrick Student Center on the campus of the Medical College of Virginia.

Temple, who was vice-president for development and university relations, assumed the duties of president on June 1, 1975. He had served as chairman of the three-member interim committee appointed to run the university after Dr. Warren W. Brandt resigned as president in September, 1974. Prior to his joining VCU in January, 1974, Temple held the top administrative post in state government under Governor Linwood Holton.

Happy sixtieth birthday

The School of Social Work, oldest of the six schools on VCU's Academic Campus, will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary in 1977. Alumni of the school have been asked by Wilda M. Ferguson '73, president of the School of Social Work Alumni Association, for suggestions in making this a note-worthy occasion.

Thirty-five social work alumni met September 29 for a meeting at the Holiday Inn near the Academic Campus to hear Elaine Z. Rothenberg, dean of the School of Social Work, explain the new curriculum, the doctoral program, and the new outreach program.

The next meeting of social work alumni is scheduled in conjunction with the annual conference of the Virginia Council on Social Welfare to be held in Roanoke April 6-9, 1976.

Exercise for heart patients

Regular exercise has long been advocated as one means of reducing the risk of heart attack; now it is being prescribed at the Medical College of Virginia as therapy for certain heart attack and cardiac surgery patients.

Within ten weeks of their heart attacks or surgery, select patients are tested to determine their ability to withstand vigorous exercise. A regimen is then devised for each patient to enable him to exercise at 85 percent of his physical capacity on a treadmill, stationary bicycle, hand crank, arm wheel, and specially designed steps. A doctor is present at all times, and the patient's electrocardiogram is monitored continuously as he exercises.

Every six weeks patients are evaluated to assess their physical improvement, and the regimen is then adjusted to their new exercise capacity. At the end of the three-month program patients are instructed to exercise at home or advised to join an exercise group such as those available at the YMCA.

According to Dr. John H. Horgan, assistant professor of cardiology at MCV, cardiac patients in general have never engaged in regular exercise and most have a profound fear of any type of strenuous activity. In fact, one of the major benefits of the program is restoring the patient's confidence. "The psychological benefits are very significant," notes the heart specialist.

Although the cardiac rehabilitation program at MCV is the first in Virginia, similar federally funded programs have been in existence for the past year at research centers in six cities. The Virginia Heart Association has, however, announced plans to open twelve rehabilitation facilities across the state.

As part of the MCV/VCU program, master's degree candidates in physical education are being trained to direct the rehabilitation of heart patients. One of the originators of the joint program, Dr. Fred M. Browning, associate professor of physical education, says that he knows of no other physical education department in the country offering a master's degree with an emphasis on cardiac rehabilitation. Two students have already graduated from the pilot phase of the master's program, which includes medical courses at MCV in cardio-pulmonary physiology as well as courses on the Academic Campus.

The telemetric system used to monitor the patient's electrocardiogram while exercising was developed by the university's biophysics department. The system consists of a small box worn on the patient's belt as he exercises. One set

of wires from the box is taped to the patient's body; another set plugs into sockets at each of the five exercise stations as the patient moves from one apparatus to another. The patient's electrocardiogram signal is relayed to another unit where it is checked constantly, usually by one of the graduate students.

A Bicentennial salute

The American Bicentennial Administration has designated VCU as a National Bicentennial College. The honor recognizes VCU's preparation for participation in this nation's 200th anniversary celebration. In order to qualify for the designation, the university had to meet specific criteria. So far, seventeen other colleges and universities in Virginia have been chosen as National Bicentennial Colleges.



Dangers of sun gazing

For years the conventional explanation of why it is dangerous to stare at the sun has been that heat from the sun can damage the retina much in the same way sun light focused through a magnifying glass can burn paper.

Researchers at the Medical College of Virginia, however, have identified a previously unrecognized phenomenon which may also explain why sun gazing can injure the eye. Briefly, they have found evidence that prolonged exposure to certain wavelengths of light can damage the retina — the inner lining of the eye which translates light into sight.

According to research conducted by biophysicists Dr. William T. Ham, Jr., Dr. Alexander M. Clarke, and H. A. Mueller, light in the blue-green portion of the color spectrum is the most damaging to the eye. They theorize that blue light changes light-sensitive substances, or photochemicals, in the retina. The scientists, thus, believe that a photochemical effect as well as thermal effect, or heat damage, is involved in solar retinitis, the disorder primarily associated with gazing at the sun.

While further studies are planned, Dr. Ham indicated that the research may have important implications for eye safety under certain bright light conditions. As a result of their findings, the American National Standards Institute has already revised its standards for maximum

exposure permissible for people working with lasers. Lasers are used extensively in many industries, including communications, mining, surveying, and construction.

People not working with lasers but who are constantly exposed to light rich in the blue spectrum, such as sunlight, may also be facing a risk of eye damage, warns Dr. Ham. He says skiers, sun bathers, and those working in snowfields or in tropical deserts likewise may be affected. Occupational and environmental hazards which also are suspect include arc welding, xenon lamps, and possibly some types of standard fluorescent fixtures.

The research, which has been conducted in cooperation with the Food and Drug Administration and the Army surgeon general's office, has been supported by such corporations as Xerox, General Electric, Bell Telephone, and the Polaroid Corporation.

Polish graphics

VCU's Anderson Gallery staged its first international exhibit in October when it displayed sixty graphics by twelve Polish printmakers. The artists — all either students or faculty members at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, Poland — focused on different subjects, including fantasy, social commentary, intricate design patterns, and portraiture.

Art critic Roy Proctor, writing in the *Richmond News Leader*, said of the show: "Unless there is symbolic meaning hidden to American eyes, these prints and, in one case, drawings are surprisingly apolitical. Not only are they not specifically 'socialistic,' but they are not concerned with 'realism' in any current sense of that word.

"Instead, the artists are divided between those who look forward and those who look backward. Five show

a great awareness of art trends in the United States and other parts of the Western world. The remaining seven are deeply involved with the surrealism and expressionism that took especially strong root in Eastern Europe early in this century."

The coordinator of the show, Greta M. Andersen, said, "Hopefully, this attempt to bring two art schools together will foster a spirit of exchange and cooperation between two cultures."

Housing of the future

While the term *condominium* has lost its magical ring in recent years, the condominium concept may yet be the key that will unlock the nation's lagging housing market. That is the opinion of Dr. James H. Boykin, associate professor of real estate and urban land development, who has recently completed a study of condominium buying in Virginia.

Although many units in the state have failed to sell, Boykin predicts that condominiums are going to be the basis of housing in the future—if they are designed to meet housing needs in individual markets.

Boykin and a graduate student, Helen C. Fields, recently completed a survey of developers and condominium owners in northern, central, and tidewater Virginia to determine why some condominium projects have been extremely successful and others have failed. In general, they found that some developers have not been attuned to the housing needs of prospective buyers.

"In the past many developers just haven't been attuned to what type of home the prospective buyers were looking for," explained Boykin, who holds the Alfred L. Blake chair in real estate at VCU. He cited examples where there was no kitchen window in the highest priced units and parking areas had been located in remote or underground areas which residents felt were unsafe.

"The fact that condominium owners throughout Virginia complained of a lack of separate storage facilities points up another dissatisfaction with the design of some projects. In some cases condominiums were built for markets that didn't exist. For instance, retirement villages were located in areas of the state where retirees were not likely to go," Boykin pointed out.

Another example in which the developer did not understand his market occurred in central Virginia where housing follows a more traditional pattern. Boykin noted that many developers came into the Richmond market unaware of its more conservative preferences and were

surprised when projects which had been successful in the less traditional markets of northern Virginia and Maryland failed to sell in Richmond.

After the success of condominiums in resort areas many builders in the early seventies began to build condominiums in Virginia as in other areas. "As the economy took a downturn and the market dried up, many units were left unsold, and prospective buyers became more particular in their housing demands," explained the professor.

"In Tidewater the market for condominiums seems to be coming back already," observed Boykin. "In Richmond and central Virginia, the condominium is going to be with us more and more, but developers will have to be attuned to the market. In northern Virginia, where there is a scarcity of land, the condominium may be the only way for many residents to own a home with amenities that otherwise would be out of their reach."

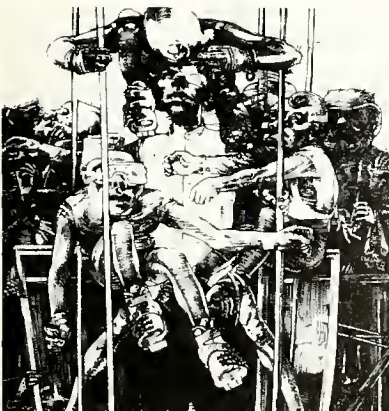
Families of mummies

For over a year pathologists at MCV have been studying the remains of Peruvian Indians dead for hundreds, even thousands, of years. Through a grant from the National Geographic Society, the researchers, led by paleopathologist Dr. Marvin J. Allison, have even identified related individuals among the remains of seventy people who lived 5,000 years ago.

Among the methods used to group related families was a tissue-typing technique widely used in matching organs to transplant recipients. The researchers also studied blood groups and congenital variations in bone structure.

According to Dr. Allison, the data gathered from the study is useful in understanding disease patterns in earlier centuries. Among the remarkable findings is evidence that black lung disease took a heavy toll among miners in what is now part of northern Chile. By studying lung tissue from Incans who were buried between A.D. 1550 and 1600, the MCV team has confirmed ancient documents which indicate that miners lived only about a year after entering the silver mines.

There also was a profound rise in the incidence of brutality near the time of Spanish colonization in South America, noted Dr. Allison. He reports that there was a 400 percent increase in violent deaths among Indians buried between A.D. 1580 and 1610 as compared to those who lived in the same geographic area 2,000 to 5,000 years earlier.



Temptation, an etching by Jacek Gaj, was one of sixty graphics by Polish printmakers displayed last month in the first international exhibit at the Anderson Gallery.

Whatever happened to...

If you take a new job, get a promotion, earn another degree, receive an honor, or decide to retire, share the news with us, and we will pass it along to your classmates via the "Whatever happened to..." section. Please address newsworthy items to Editor, VCU Magazine, Virginia Commonwealth University, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284.

1900s

Eugene Barbour Pendleton (M.D. '08) continues to practice medicine in Louisa County, Va., at the age of ninety. "Dr. Barbour," as he is known, has been in practice sixty-seven years. His granddaughter **Jane Pendleton Wootton** earned her M.D. from MCV in 1965.

O. W. Ward, Sr. (M.D. '10), Phoebus, Va., continues to practice medicine with his son **O. W. Ward, Jr.**, who earned his M.D. from MCV in 1942. The elder Dr. Ward is ninety-three.

1920s

Helen Downtain Zimmerman (social work '22) was recently cited for her "excellent work in the interest of retired persons" by the Richmond chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons. She is the first recipient of this award.

1940s

Dale Groom (M.D. '43), professor of medicine at the University of Oklahoma, represented VCU at the inauguration of the new president of Central State University in Edmond, Okla., on Sept. 28, 1975.

Claude A. Frazier (M.D. '44), of Asheville, N.C., edited a recently published book entitled *What Faith Has Meant to Me*, a collection of personal thoughts and feelings of notable theologians. He is also the author of the *Doctor's Guide to Tennis and Health* and *Mastering the Art of Winning Tennis*.

Barclay Sheaks (fine arts '49), associate professor of art at Virginia Wesleyan College, judged the annual outdoor art show sponsored by the Fall Foliage Festival in Waynesboro, Va.

1950s

Donald G. Cronan (commercial art '51), advertising manager for IMC

Magnetics Corporation in Westbury, N.Y., has been appointed commissioner of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for the town of North Hempstead. He also will represent New York at the congress of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Plymouth, Mass., this fall.

Thomas H. Holland (pharmacy '51) has been elected vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. A resident of Danville, Va., Holland also serves as a clinical instructor in pharmacy at MCV.

John S. Nichols (social science '51) is administrator of Fair Acres Farm, a geriatric center in Delaware County, Pa. His wife is the former **Ruby Lee Spain** (sociology '50).

Kathleen Liles (social welfare '55) has been named superintendent of the Bon Air Learning Center in Richmond.

Peggy Abbott Miller (costume design '55), of Williamsburg, Va., is teaching a course on period costuming through the Center for Continuing Education at VCU. The president of her own pattern company, Mrs. Miller also serves as a volunteer advisor on period costumes and as a resource person for seamstresses.

William R. O'Connell, Jr. (music education '55), of Atlanta, represented VCU at the inauguration of the new president of Oglethorpe University. Dr. O'Connell, a member of the staff of the Southern Regional Education Board, was formerly dean of men at RPI.

John J. Halki (M.D. '56), a colonel in the U.S. Air Force, has assumed command of the medical center at Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio. He is married to the former **Elizabeth Coogle** (nursing '59).

Margaret P. C. Nelson (nursing '57) has achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force. She received her M.A. degree in nursing service administration in 1971 from Columbia University and is currently an instructor supervisor in the nursing service management course at Sheppard AFB, Tex.

James P. Baker (M.D. '58) is director of the pulmonary disease section and professor of internal medicine at Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk. He also serves as director of the pulmonary function laboratories and the respiratory intensive care unit at Norfolk General Hospital.

1960s

Morton A. Jones, Jr. (social science '62), of Colonial Beach, Va., has received the King George Jaycees' annual Outstanding Young Educators Award. He is principal of Dahlgren School, where he teaches the seventh and eighth grades.

Brenda Whitehurst Rollins (commercial art '62) is director of interior design for Contract Fabricators in Montgomery, Ala.

Lloyd A. Strickland (commercial art '62) has been appointed advertising manager of Babcock-Phillips Company in Richmond.

Franklin R. Wiley (business '63) has been promoted to vice-president of construction for the Breeden Company in Norfolk.

Thomas P. Bell III (accounting '64; M.S., business '75), of Richmond, has been named capital region auditor for United Virginia Bankshares.

John E. Gehman (M.D. '64) is currently practicing medicine at the Glade Spring Community Clinic in Glade Spring, Va.

Philip B. Meggs (commercial art '64; M.F.A., painting and printmaking '71), has been named chairman of VCU's department of communication arts and design. He has taught at VCU since 1968.

John R. Metz (pharmacy '64), director of pharmacy services for Charlottesville's Martha Jefferson Hospital, has been named by the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association as the 1975 recipient of its award for outstanding service to the community. Currently, he is president of both the Virginia Society of Hospital Pharmacists and the Central Virginia Pharmaceutical Association.

Donald K. Voshall (business '64), director of manufacturing for the checkprinting firm of John H. Harland Company in Atlanta, has been given the additional title of vice-president.

Franklin C. Williamson (applied social studies '64), district agent in Richmond for National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, has been elected board chairman of the Virginia Association of Health Underwriters. He also has been appointed an associate regional director of the International Associations of Health Underwriters.

Beverly Hill Conner (psychology '65) has accepted a position as employee development analyst with the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Emmett Gowin II (commercial art '65), a photographer now residing in Bucks County, Pa., participated in a two-man exhibit at the Danville (Va.) Museum of Fine Arts and History. He is presently teaching photography at Princeton University.

Daniel H. Gerritz (business '66; M.S., business '69), of Richmond, has been named director of administrative services for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

James G. King (advertising '66), media director for the Los Angeles office of D'Arcy-MacManus and Masius advertising agency, has been named vice-president of the company.

Herman L. Mullins (M.H.A. '66), director of the undergraduate program in hospital and health administration at MCV/VCU, has been named to the task force on long-term care of the Association of University Programs in Health Administration. Mullins is also associate chairman of the department.

Rudolph O. Shackelford (music composition '66) represented Virginia composers in the Bicentennial Parade of American Music at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in November with a performance of his "String Quartet" by the Feldman Quartet of Norfolk. One of his musical compositions, "Le Tombeau de Stravinsky," for solo harpsichord also has been recorded recently. In addition, several of his poems are included in a new anthology of Virginia poets, *Landscape and Distance*.

Robert T. Alexander, Jr. (commercial art '67), is editorial cartoonist for the *Lawrence Eagle-Tribune* in Lawrence, Mass.

Stuart W. Bray (M.S., applied psychology '67) is director of the reading center at Memphis State University, where he also serves as assistant professor of curriculum and instruction. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Virginia in 1972.

Patricia L. Dementi (M.S., anatomy '67), who previously taught in the Department of Anatomy at VCU, has become an assistant professor of biology at Randolph-Macon College.

Howard C. Goode (accounting '67) has joined the audit-credit examination division of the Bank of Virginia in Richmond.

Thomas R. Moser (music education '67) is the leading lyric tenor of the Graz opera in Austria this season. Moser, who received a two-year contract with the Graz opera, performed in Richmond last July under the auspices of the Richmond Civic Opera Association.

J. David Smith (psychology '67; M.S., rehabilitation counseling '73) has joined the education department at Lynchburg College as a specialist in special education. He was previously diagnostic group supervisor at the Child Study Center at Columbia University, where he earned his Ed.M. in special education and his Ed.D. degree.

William C. Wynne (commercial art '67), of Richmond, has joined the advertising firm of Finnegan and Agee as vice-president of creative services.

Claudia L. Levy (English '68) has been named assistant librarian at Lynchburg College. She earned her master's in library science from East Carolina University and formerly was librarian at Beaufort County Technical Institute in North Carolina.

Sigmund J. Popper (history education '68), of Kansas City, Mo., has been awarded a diploma in life

insurance marketing by the Life Underwriter Training Council.

Peter H. Ring (fine arts '68), of Ashland, Va., held an exhibition of his work at the White House Galleries in Roanoke, Va., this fall.

J. Davis Smith, Jr. (business '68), has been promoted from buyer of draperies and curtains to manager of Thalhimers Department Store in the Azalea Mall in Richmond.

Barbara E. Ames (M.A., art education '69) was one of four women artists represented in a summer exhibition at Longwood College. Mrs. Ames, who has taught at Longwood College, is currently an elementary art consultant in Henrico County, Va.

Aubrey B. Connelly III (psychology '69), who is employed by the Army as a senior systems analyst, is now in Sierra Vista, Ariz., after completing a three-year assignment in West Germany.

Florence I. Duke (social welfare '69; M.S.W. '71), a psychiatric social worker, is the new director of the Rappahannock Guidance Clinic in Fredericksburg, Va., where she has been a full-time social worker for four years.

Joyce Bly Fletcher (M.S., social work '69) has been named to oversee the newly established child abuse program in Fauquier County, Va.

Beverly B. Koerin (social welfare '69; M.S.W. '74) has joined the sociology department at Randolph-Macon College as an assistant professor. Prior to her appointment, she worked as a training specialist with the Virginia Department of Welfare. She presently serves on the task force of staff development on child abuse and negligence.

Cathy Crossland Mahmoud (history '69), who has recently been awarded a doctorate in education from the University of Tennessee, has been appointed assistant professor in the School of Education at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. She is the coordinator of graduate studies in special education.

Robert T. Wharton III (dramatic art '69), of Storrs, Conn., has just completed an engagement as stage manager for *Cactus Flower* starring Joan Fontaine at Chateau de Ville Dinner Theatres. He received his master's degree in dramatic art from the University of Connecticut in 1974. His wife, **Doris M. Wharton** (office administration '69), is administrative assistant at Perception House operated by the Eastern Connecticut Drug Action Program.

1970s

Laszeo P. Balint (French '70) has been appointed assistant professor of Italian at Wichita State University in Kansas. He served as a teaching

assistant in Italian at the University of Wisconsin, where he is a candidate for a Ph.D. in Italian and French literature.

Etta P. Edwards (painting and printmaking '70), currently vice-president of the Richmond Artists Association, was one of four women who exhibited in a summer show at Longwood College.

Kerry W. Lainof (M.D. '70), a major in the U.S. Air Force, is presently stationed at the Wiesbaden AB in Germany.

Patricia K. Lewis (business education '70) has received her master's degree in education from the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Fla.

Billy R. Solesbee (M.H.A. '70) has received the U.S. Air Force commendation medal at Reese AFB, Tex. Capt. Solesbee, who has since been reassigned to Rhein-Main AB, Germany, was cited for meritorious service as a hospital administrator.

Elizabeth D. Worsham (psychology '70), of Pompton Lakes, N.J., has received her Ph.D. from Rutgers University.

C. Samuel Averett (pharmacy '71) is the new managing pharmacist for Professional Pharmacy in Radford, Va.

Kathleen Burke Besenfelder (office administration '71; M.S., business '73), of Richmond, is listed in *Outstanding Young Women of America for 1975*.

Susheela Subramanya Bettadapur (mathematics '71) received the M.S. degree from East Tennessee State University. She now resides in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Richard L. Campbell (history '71) has been named head coach of the soccer team at Portsmouth Catholic High School in Portsmouth, Va. Campbell, who has held various positions at the school since 1972, serves as chairman of the religion department.

Thomas Quimby (dramatic art and speech '71) gave a one-man show last summer at Ringling Museum's Asolo Theater in Sarasota, Fla. **Mr. Benchley, Please** was the highlight of his two year's study and, as the equivalent to a thesis, will earn Quimby his M.F.A. degree from Florida State University.

William H. Young IV (health and physical education '71) has been appointed principal of Rural Point School in Hanover County, Va.

Frank A. Butler (M.H.A. '72) is currently associate hospital director at the Albert B. Chandler Medical Center of the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

Raymond H. Chenault, Jr. (applied music '72) and his wife, **Beth Hansborough Chenault** (organ '72), recently gave a recital at the Fredericksburg United Methodist Church. Mr. Chenault, who earned his master's degree in organ performance

from the College Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati, is an organ scholar at the Washington Cathedral, where Mrs. Chenault teaches piano.

Ronald J. Gebhart (M.D. '72), a major in the U.S. Air Force, is currently serving at Torrejon AB in Spain as a staff physician in the department of internal medicine. He is married to **Suzanne Parrish Gebhart** (M.D. '72).

June Strickland Henderson (M.D. '72), who completed her internship at Georgetown University Hospital and her residency at Fairfax Family Practice Center in Vienna, Va., has joined the staff of the student health service at the College of William and Mary.

John E. Longmire (M.S., business '72) has been appointed county administrator for Washington County, Md. He previously held a similar position in Henry County, Va. He is married to the former **Rebecca Spicer** (art education '60).

Richard J. McCann (English '72) was one of the editors of a new anthology of Virginia poets, *Landscape and Distance*. He also teaches at VCU.

Paul D. Williams (M.H.A. '72) has been appointed an assistant professor in the MCV/VCU Department of Hospital and Health Administration. His principal responsibilities are in the department's recently established undergraduate program, which is designed to prepare individuals for management positions in long-term care facilities.

Byron A. Brill (D.D.S. '73) is now associated with Dr. T. C. Powers in the practice of periodontics in Winchester, Va.

John A. Cardea (intern and resident '73) has been appointed acting chairman of the division of orthopedic surgery at the MCV/VCU School of Medicine. Prior to his appointment, he was assistant professor of surgery.

Harold H. Carspecken, Jr. (resident '73), has begun his practice of plastic and reconstructive surgery and surgery of the hand at the Georgia Plastic Surgery Clinic in Decatur.

Geary H. Davis (business '73), who was an assistant branch manager for Central National Bank in Richmond, is attending the graduate school of business at the University of Pittsburgh.

Robert L. Harrell (M.H.A. '73) is coordinator of special programs for the Mental Retardation Administration in Baltimore, Md.

Ronald L. Hayes (M.S., applied psychology '73), has received his Ph.D. in general psychology from VCU.

Robert Heath (health and physical education '73), of Old Church, Va., is administrative assistant to the headmaster of York Academy, where

he also teaches social studies.

Garrett E. Hurt (D.D.S. '73), after serving two years in the U.S. Army Dental Corps at Fort Knox, Ky., has established his practice in Bedford, Va. He is married to the former **Donna J. Stowers** (physical therapy '71).

Kenneth R. Klinger (business administration '73), of Richmond, has been named director of personnel for the General Medical Corporation. He is married to the former **Pamela Cochran** (psychology '71).

Douglas L. Marshall (M.D. '73) has joined the emergency room staff of the Winchester (Va.) Memorial Hospital. He is married to the former **Beverly Sirbaugh** (nursing '72).

Gary D. McQuain (distributive education '73) has been named the first full-time coordinator of distributive education at Stuarts Draft (Va.) High School.

Glenda Harrell Payne (distributive education '73) is teaching distributive education at George Washington High School in Danville, Va.

Kathleen A. Wilburn (painting and printmaking '73) is an art instructor at the fine arts center in Lynchburg, Va., where she conducts classes for children.

Richard B. Zonderman (M.S., clinical psychology '73; Ph.D., general psychology '75), formerly mental health program director with the Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, has joined the staff of Commonwealth Psychiatric Center in Richmond.

Jesse W. BeVill, Jr. (music education '74), choral director at Charlottesville High School, performed the role of Germont in the Richmond Civic Opera Association's production of Verdi's *La Traviata* this past summer.

Donald W. Brown (M.S. '74) has been made a loan officer with the commercial banking division of Southern Bank and Trust Company in Richmond.

Jesse L. Dark (social welfare '74), of the New York Knicks basketball team, was in Richmond last July to conduct sessions at free basketball camps held at area playgrounds.

Jim R. Franklin (crafts '74) has joined the Lynchburg (Va.) Fine Arts Center as an instructor in pottery and ceramics.

Douglas Higgins (painting and printmaking '74) held an exhibit last summer of mixed media drawings in the Young Gallery at the Roanoke (Va.) Fine Arts Center.

Richard H. Jenkins (painting and printmaking '74) held an exhibit last summer at the Richmond Public Library. He teaches art in the Richmond Public Schools.

Walter R. Jenkins III (biology education '74) teaches science at Gretna (Va.) Junior High School.

Dan H. Pollock (M.S., clinical psychology '74) has joined the faculty of Averett College as an assistant professor of psychology. He previously taught at VCU.

J. Robert Scully (D.D.S. '74), a captain in the U.S. Air Force, is at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota.

Robert B. Stroube (M.D. '74), of Vienna, Va., is deputy director of the Prince William County Health Department.

Lottie Lawrence Tatum (nursing '74) is employed by Mary Immaculate Hospital in Newport News, Va.

Sally DiGiacoma Zuck (painting and printmaking '74), an art teacher for the Richmond Public Schools, held an exhibit at the Richmond Public Library during the summer.

Ira C. Colby (M.S.W. '75) has joined the faculty at Ferrum College as assistant professor of social work and sociology.

Lloyd Conley, Jr. (sociology '75) is a counselor with the Virginia Department of Probation and Parole.

David C. Coulter (M.H.A. '75) is administrator for the Middle Peninsula-Northern Neck Mental Retardation Services and Mental Health Services in Saluda, Va.

Sallie Anne Duby (elementary education '75) teaches the fifth grade at Millboro Elementary School in Millboro, Va.

James R. Edwards (M.H.A. '75), of Rocky Mount, Va., has been named administrator for the Franklin County Memorial Hospital.

Janet S. Ewing (business education '75) is working towards her master's degree in business administration at Emory University in Decatur, Ga.

Eric M. Fehr (special education '75) has joined the Culpeper County (Va.) School System as a high school instructor.

Julana V. Fehr (special education '75) is on the faculty of the Ann Wingfield School in Culpeper, Va.

Rodney F. Ganey (sociology and anthropology '75) is a research assistant and a graduate student in sociology at Iowa State University.

W. Scott Glascock (D.D.S. '75) has started his practice at the Glade Spring Community Clinic in Glade Spring, Va.

Robert L. Gordon, Jr. (M.H.A. '75) is administrator for the Riverside Hospital Community Mental Health Center in Newport News, Va.

William H. Hale III (business administration '75), a State Farm Insurance agent, is in business with his father in Pratts, Va.

James L. Hoover (M.Ed., administration and supervision '75) has been named principal of Northumberland (Va.) High School.

Terry D. Lewis (urban studies '75) is the new county planner for Surry, Va.

Stephen H. Montgomery (M.H.A. '75) is an administrative trainee with the Community General Hospital in Dade City, Fla.

Susan D. Palmer (M.Ed., elementary education '75) is teaching at the Farmington Elementary School in Culpeper County, Va.

Frederick O. Pond, Jr. (M.S.W. '75) has accepted a position with the Richmond regional office of the State Welfare Department as a welfare hearing specialist.

Jacques E. Riviere (D.D.S. '75), a captain in the U.S. Air Force, has received his initial assignment at Hancock Field in New York.

William M. Stovall (M.H.A. '75), a captain in the U.S. Air Force, is serving as administrator for the USAF Clinic at Sembach, Germany.

Wendy Anne Winter (fashion design '75) has received a graduate scholarship to attend the Tobe-Coburn School for Fashion Careers in New York for a year.

Curtis L. Wrenn (M.H.A. '75) is director of personnel for the Medical Center Hospitals in Norfolk.

Letters

Dr. Sanger remembered

Today I received the June issue of the *VCU Magazine* which paid tribute to Dr. William T. Sanger. I would like to tell you a story about Dr. Sanger and me.

I met Dr. Sanger in Holland in 1954 while I was a medical student. I had taken a part-time job as an interpreter of four languages for doctors from all over the world who were attending an international congress at The Hague. Dr. Sanger observed my work and requested to see me. After talking on four different occasions, he said that he would be my sponsor if I wanted to come to the U.S. The rest is history. I emigrated from Holland in 1956 and served my internship at MCV. Now, I am an anesthesiologist in Houston.

Dr. Sanger—"innovator." So true, and I am here due to him. Please excuse me, but my feelings are very strong. He was the turning point in my life.

Sjoerd Steunebring, M.D.
Houston, Texas

Making today count

One of your graduates has brought to my attention the article entitled "Making Today Count" in your June issue. Counseling the terminally ill is a real concern of mine, and I plan to interest the chaplain of our local hospital in organizing a group similar to Make Today Count. Can you make additional copies of your June issue available to me for this purpose? I would appreciate your assistance.

John T. Morrow, Rector
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Gladstone, New Jersey

Cartoons as culture

I enjoyed the article "Comics as Culture" (August, 1975) and would like to ask the author, Dr. Thomas Inge, if he considers cartoons to be a form of comic art. If so, then we are on our way to granting the artists the place they deserve. Our *Boston Globe's* political cartoonist, Paul Zwep, was awarded the 1974 Pulitzer prize for cartooning.

Peggy C. Rosenberger '52
Scituate, Massachusetts

Passing it along

Congratulations on your excellent August issue of *VCU Magazine*. I found it most interesting and will pass it along to my cartoonist friends.

Don Cronan '51
Manhasset, New York

Words of Praise

We have just finished reading the August issue of *VCU Magazine* and enjoyed the articles very much. I found the articles on drug abuse of particular interest professionally, as I am currently associated with a drug rehabilitation program.

Of course, we really enjoy the "Whatever happened to . . ." section; it's nice to be able to keep up with acquaintances and associates from our VCU days.

Along a more serious line, we admire the magazine for publishing in its June issue the article by Judy Culhan Eason about her personal experiences with terminal illness and the organization Make Today Count. Thank you for beautiful and enlightening articles.

Doris Martin Wharton '69
Storrs, Connecticut

Correct us, disagree with us, praise or criticize us, but please write. Letters to the editor may be addressed to Editor, VCU Magazine, Virginia Commonwealth University, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284. We shall reserve the right to edit letters for reasons of space and clarity.

Rams in a capsule

Five top recruits join seven returning lettermen as VCU's basketball team embarks upon its second season in major college competition. The Rams, which last year equalled the



school record of seventeen wins in a single season, however, will be without the services of sharp-shooting Richard Jones. Jones, the Ram's top scorer, signed with the Virginia Squires of the ABA.

Nevertheless, Coach Chuck Noe is optimistic as he begins his sixth season as the Rams' mentor. He predicts that his team will be strong defensively as well as offensively. No doubt, Coach Noe is counting heavily on the talents of junior college transfer Norman Barnes. Barnes, 6'8", was a big factor in Texas Western's climb to the national junior college championship last year. A native of Richmond, Barnes is expected to bring to the team experience, speed, and added aggressiveness under the backboards.

The other four new recruits, all freshmen, are Tony Holloway, 6'7", of Norfolk; Lorenza Watson, 6'9", of Buckingham; Pat Holmes, 6'9", of Louisville; and Mike Murray, 6'5", of Alexandria.

Leading the Rams as they set out to improve last year's 17-8 mark are cocaptains Keith Highsmith and Tom Motley. Highsmith, 5'9", was a floor leader last year and averaged almost 10 points per game. The former junior college All-American set a Ram record with 206 assists.

Motley, 6'5", improved greatly during the latter part of last season. His 8.4 rebounds per game led the team, and he averaged 13.6 points per contest, leading VCU scorers nine times.

Also returning from last year's squad are sophomores Tick Price, 6'5"; Tony Ellis, 6'7"; Jerome Henderson, 6'3"; Tony DiMaria, 5'11"; and junior Edd Tatum, 6'8".

Four other upperclassmen are on the squad. They are Tim Binns, 6'5", and Rhea Saltz, 5'10", sophomores who sat out last season with injuries; Morris Fultz, 6'7", who was red-shirted last year; and Winston Chaney, 6'0", a junior college transfer.

Starters likely will be Motley and Price in the front court, Highsmith and Henderson in the back court, and Barnes at center.

The 1975-76 season, which opens November 29 against the University of Baltimore, will be highlighted by

games with Memphis State University, Oral Roberts University, Baylor University, and Centenary College. The Rams will also meet their crosstown neighbors, the University of Richmond, for the first time in a clash which is certain to arouse local interest.

Pairings for the first round of the Holiday Tournament pits VCU against City College of New York (CCNY) and Michigan State University against the University of Southern Mississippi.

1975-76 Basketball Schedule

As this issue went to press, two more games were to be added to the 1975-76 basketball schedule.

Nov. 29	University of Baltimore*
Dec. 1	Wilmington College*
9	Southern Illinois University
13	Baylor University**
16	Centenary College
18	Georgia State University
20	Northeastern University**
29-30	Lions-VCU Holiday Tournament** (VCU, City College of New York, Michigan State, Southern Mississippi)
Jan. 3	Memphis State University
13	Western Illinois University
16	University of Maryland-Eastern Shore**
19	SUNY College at Brockport*
24	North Texas State University
26	Oral Roberts University
29	University of Richmond
31	Oklahoma City University**
Feb. 3	Baptist College of Charleston*
6	University of Maine*
10	University of Richmond**
17	SUNY College at Brockport
18	University of Buffalo
21	Delaware State College*
Mar. 1	Centenary College**
4	Bentley College*

*Franklin Street Gymnasium

**Richmond Coliseum

JOIN THE TEAM!

Virginia Commonwealth University basketball is more than just players, coaches, and a tough schedule. It's a team that starts with those on the playing floor and stretches right up to those sitting in

the top row of the Franklin Street Gym or the Richmond Coliseum. And you can become a part of it. By joining the Rams for the Bicentennial year, you will thrill to great moments of superior basketball. That's the kind of season the Rams are building for, and you should be in the line-up. So, join the team! You'll be helping the Rams. You'll be strengthening your ties to VCU. And you'll witness some of the finest basketball to be played in the Richmond area. For the best in season tickets, please mail your order early.

1975-76 SEASON VCU BASKETBALL TICKETS

- ☐ Plan A (7 home games at Franklin Street Gymnasium) \$14.00
- ☐ Plan B (6 home games at Richmond Coliseum) \$15.00
- ☐ Plan C (13 home games) \$25.00
- ☐ Plan D (13 home games plus same reserved seat for the Holiday Tournament) \$30.00

Please make your check or money order payable to Virginia Commonwealth University. For your convenience, you may also use your credit card.

☐ American Express Card Number _____

☐ BankAmericard Expiration date _____

☐ Master Charge Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Money order enclosed

Return to: VCU Athletic Ticket Office
901 West Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia 23284

Ticket prices for individual games played at Franklin Street Gym are \$2.00. Games played at Richmond Coliseum are \$3.00. Holiday Tournament tickets are \$7.50.

For information about group and family plans, telephone 770-6773.

CANCÚN



MEXICO

Mexico's newest resort, Cancun (pronounced can-KOON), is your destination for a fabulous winter vacation in the sun, January 19-26, 1976. The low price of \$299* includes round trip transportation aboard a Braniff International Airways jet and accommodations at one of Cancun's beautiful new hotels.

Oh, you haven't heard of Cancun. Here is what *Glamour* magazine (June, 1975) had to say about this exciting new Caribbean resort:

Having been totally ignored for a thousand years, this tiny sandspit of an island just off the northeast tip of the Yucatan Peninsula is now the hottest news in tourism. The reason: Cancun is one of the world's first planned-from-scratch resorts, a \$100 million project of Fonatur, the Mexican government's fund for tourist development. In terms of good weather, beaches, water, natural attractions and air miles from North American cities, it is absolutely unbeatable. A serpent-shaped isle, just 14 miles long and a quarter-mile wide, its head and tail touch the mainland, enclosing a saltwater lagoon that's ideal for boating, fishing and waterskiing. On the other side it is bounded by the translucent blue waters of the Caribbean Sea and miles of talcum-powdery white coral sand that's always cool to the touch There is plenty to do in Cancun— even after you've had your fill of sun and sea. You can play tennis on the courts already open, play golf on a Robert Trent Jones course, the first nine holes of which [opened] in September, or go snorkeling or diving in the limpid waters of the Caribbean, or take a boat trip through the lagoon to see the denizens of its mangrove forest. The unique walled Mayan city of Tulum, which perches dramatically on a cliff above the sea, is no more than an hour and a half's drive away, and on the way you can snorkel at Xel-Ha, a lagoon filled with the brightest, most beautiful tropical fish imaginable"

Or if you prefer an entirely different type of vacation, the VCU Alumni Activities Office is

also offering for the first time tours to Russia and Hong Kong.

Leningrad and Moscow

The dates for your Russian adventure are May 14-21, 1976. The price of the trip is \$599*, which includes round trip transportation aboard an Aeroflot jet, accommodations with private bath at centrally located first class hotels, three full meals a day, and sightseeing.

Hong Kong

The British Crown colony of Hong Kong, crossroads of the Orient, is your unique vacation spot for twelve days and ten nights, June 26-July 7, 1976. The surprisingly low price of \$599* includes your round trip charter flight aboard a TransInternational Airlines DC-10, deluxe hotel accommodations, breakfast daily, sightseeing, and many extras.

Details of the tours to Russia and Hong Kong will be available in early 1976. Also, watch for announcements of tours to London and Greece, tentatively scheduled for August and November, respectively. For further information about the trip to Cancun, Mexico, and the alumni travel program, please contact the Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284. Telephone 804/770-7125.

*There is in addition to the base price, which is subject to change, a 15% tax and service charge. The price per person is based upon double occupancy. All tours depart from Dulles Airport near Washington, D.C., and are offered to alumni, faculty, and staff of Virginia Commonwealth University and their immediate families.

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Rubbing from *Ancient Maya Relief Sculpture*.
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Virginia Commonwealth University
Alumni Activities/Development Offices
828 West Franklin Street
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